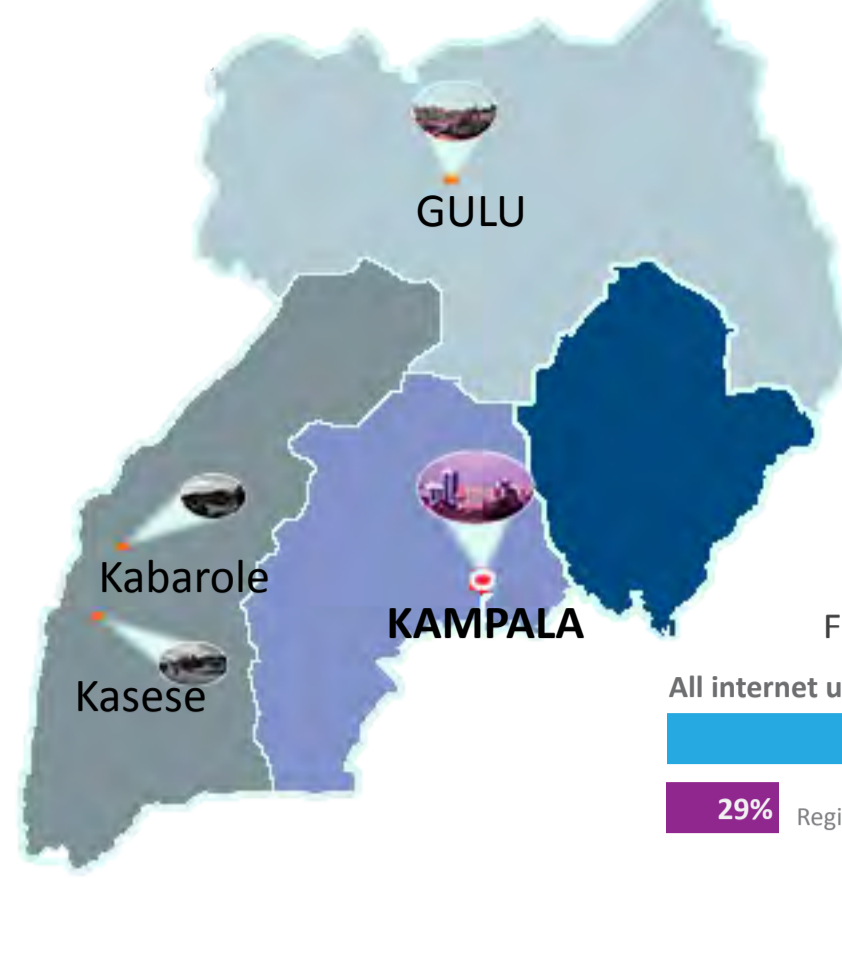


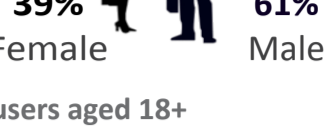
# Uganda: User and non-user profiles and their [de] motivations for Utilizing ICTs in Citizen Participation and Monitoring of Democracy

During 2012, the Collaboration on International ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa (CIPESA) conducted surveys to identify the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAPs) and the needs of Ugandan citizens on the utility, effectiveness, and security of ICTs in citizen participation and monitoring of democracy.

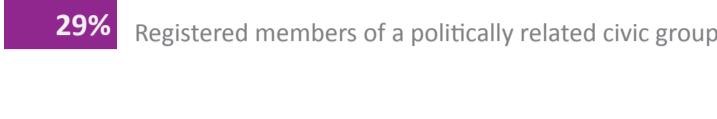


## Demographics

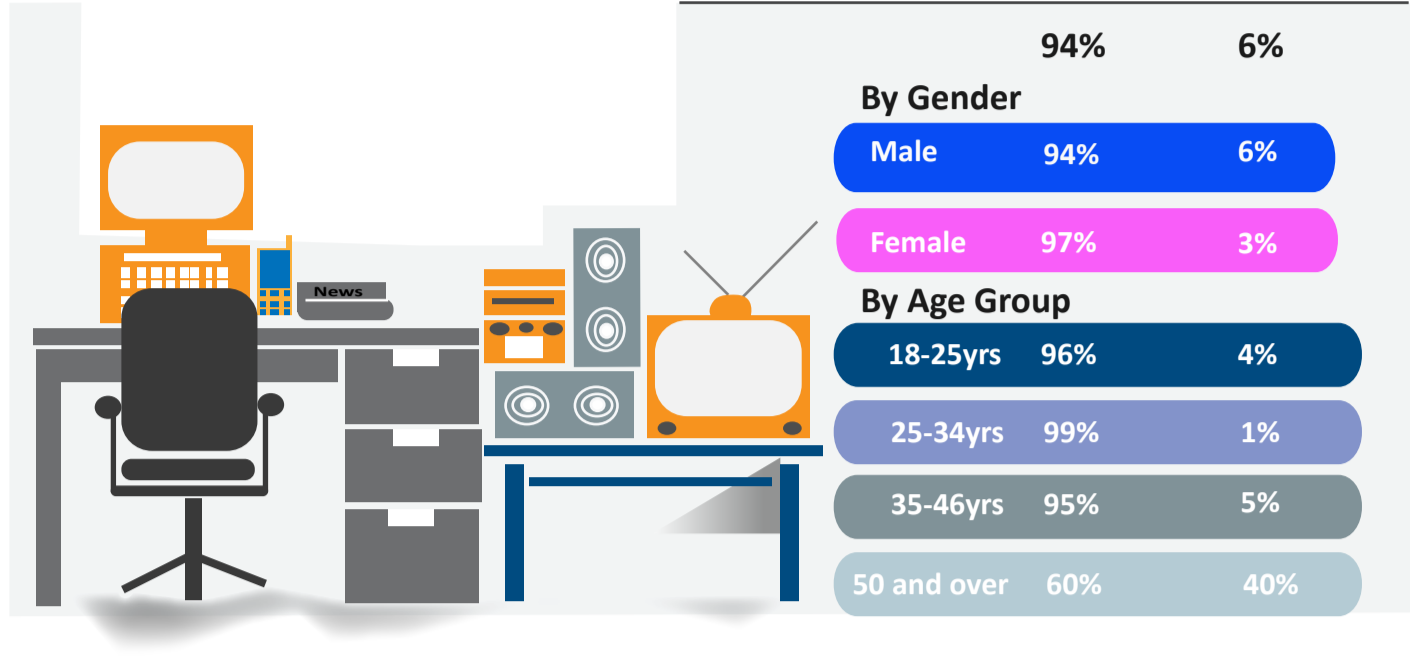
248 Respondents



All internet users aged 18+

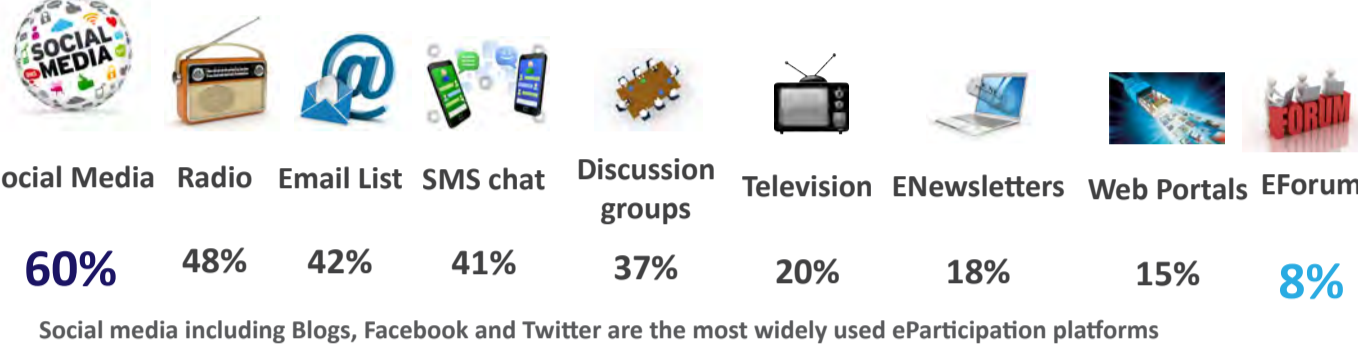


## Awareness of ICT-based tools for participation



The internet was the most well known ICT based tool for participation, followed by the mobile phone. Print and broadcast media were perceived as 'non-ICT-based'.

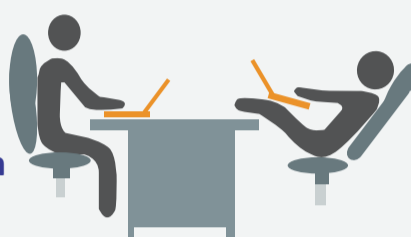
## Use of ICT-based tools to participate



Social media including Blogs, Facebook and Twitter are the most widely used eParticipation platforms

## Most frequently engaged in online participative activities

- Looking for political information on the web
- Visiting a political organisation's website
- Discussing politics in a chat group
- Joining an email discussion about politics
- Sending an email to a politician or a political organisation



## Least engaged in online participative activities

- Donating funds
- Volunteering with a political cause
- Signing an online petition

The importance of participating in civic matters was widely acknowledged and there is a strong belief that ICT based tools can enhance democracy in the country

Importance of participating in civic matters.....	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Neutral			2%	2%	3%
Important	1%		1%	20%	8%
Very important	1%	2%	6%	19%	36%

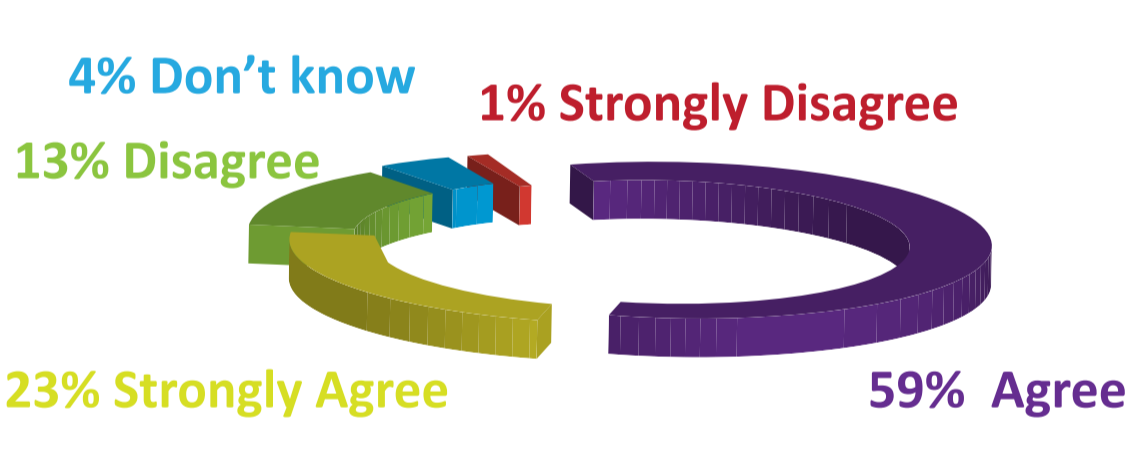
## eParticipation tools are mostly used for...

Activity	Yes	No
Participation/discussion in debate	40%	60%
Demand accountability and transparency in the conduct of public affairs	36%	64%
Demand for better Services	54%	46%
Contact an elected official, politician/political organisation	20%	80%
Communicate with other citizens and Interest groups	56%	43%
Register for services, download forms	35%	65%
Look for information (download documents, speeches, meeting agendas)	52%	48%
Sign petitions	7%	93%
Participate in polls/surveys	28%	72%
Follow up on political debates and decisions	33%	67%
Campaign for a political party/candidate	15%	85%
Report electoral malpractice	21%	79%

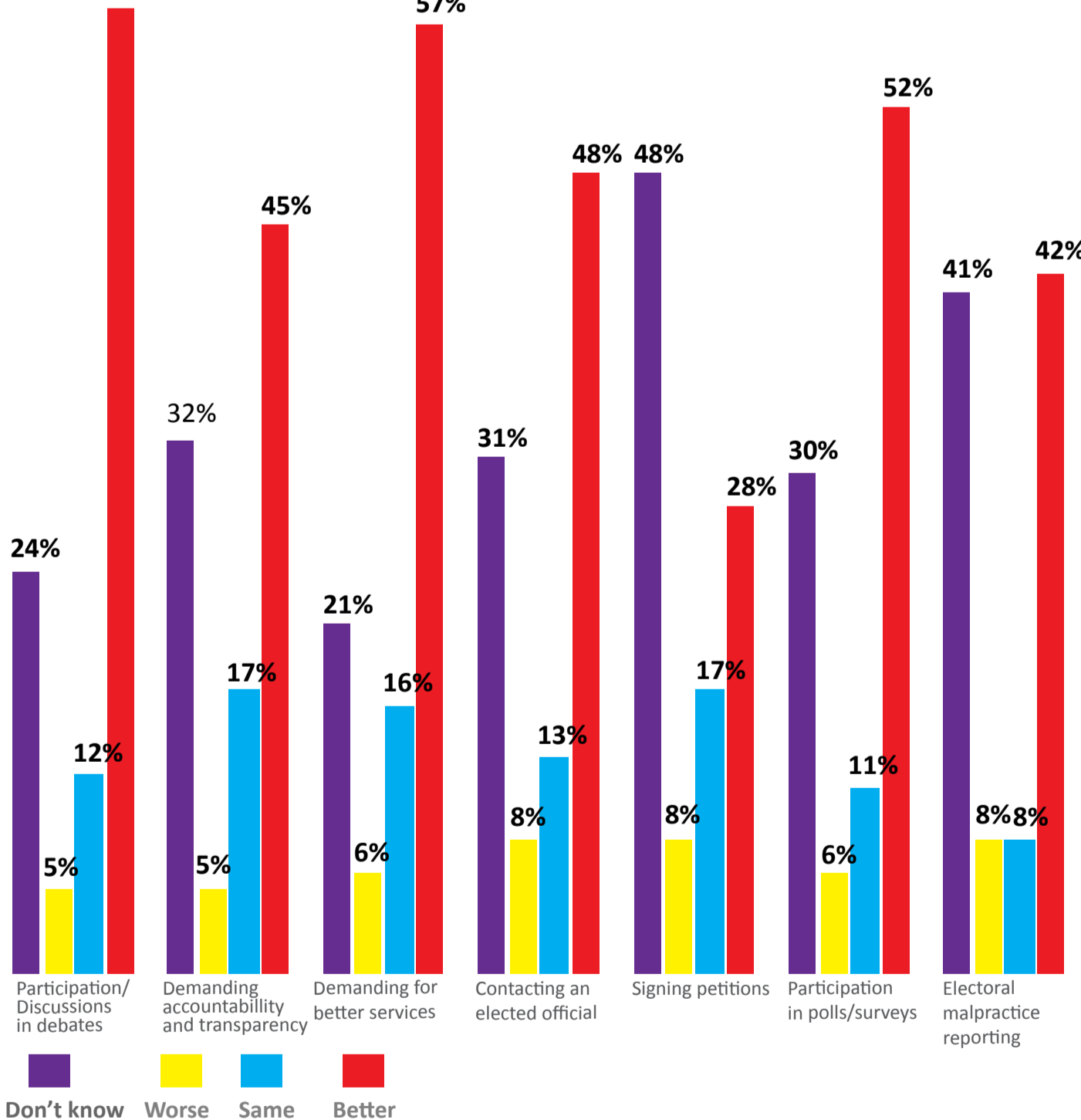
## Sharing of information on civic matters obtained from eParticipation tools with others: spouse, neighbour, workmate, friends



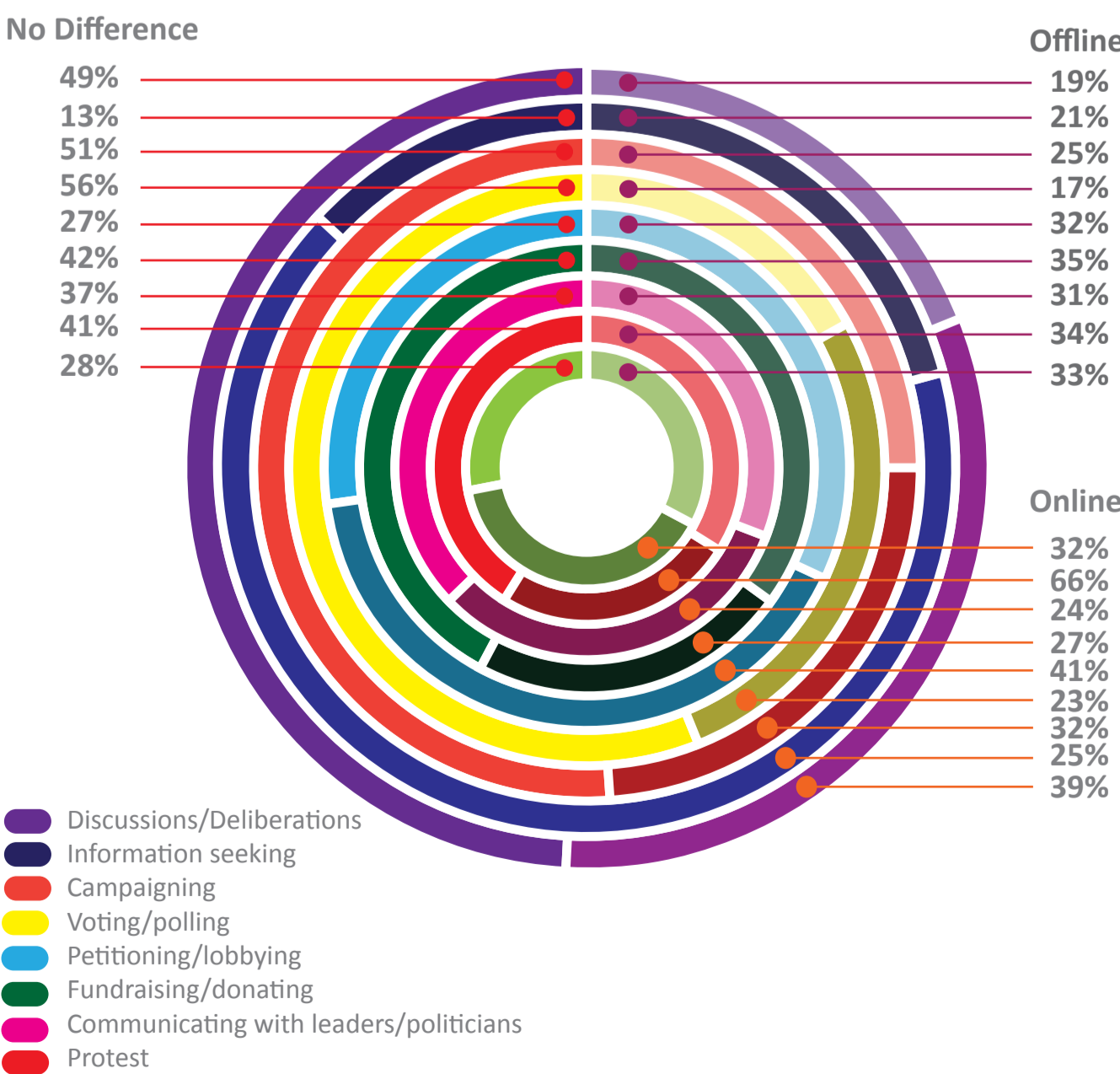
## ICT based participation tools are easy to use...



## Comparison of participation via ICT based tools to the same activities physically (non ICT based)



## Sphere preference of engaging in particular activities (online or offline)



## Factors that facilitate use of ICTs for participation

- Literacy
- Gender
- Costs
- [lack of] awareness
- Security Concerns

This study was undertaken in the context of CIPESA's iParticipate Uganda project. The project is supported by the Swedish Program for ICT in Developing Regions (Spider) and the Indigo Trust.

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